

THE COLEOPTERA OF CANADA.

BY H. F. WICKHAM, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

XXVI. THE CERAMBYCIDÆ OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—(*Continued.*)

BELLAMIRA, Lec.

With this genus begins a series of beetles in which the neck is longer than in *Encyclops*, owing to the constriction of the head being near the eyes. *B. scalaris*, Say, is a very fine insect, varying in length from .75 to 1.20 inch. The form is slender, the elytra tapering greatly to and rounded at tip, deeply sinuate at sides, the tip of the abdomen uncovered. The prothorax is bell-shaped, with prominent, rather flattened hind angles. Colour brownish; most of the head, the greater portion of the fore and middle legs, the bases of the hind femora and the bases and tips of the ventral segments inclining to reddish or even yellowish. Antennæ rufous. Elytra brownish, with a large common, lighter (golden-sericeous), wedge-shaped mark (wavy on the edges and sometimes interrupted at about one-third its length by a transverse brownish band) which extends about two-thirds to tip. The body is finely and densely, in most places rugosely, punctured, clothed with fine golden pubescence, which is much denser on certain parts, notably the abdomen. Recorded as breeding in birch, and has been seen ovipositing in maple stumps.

STRANGALIA, Serv.

Includes two extremely elongate slender species, having the general form of *Bellamira*, but much smaller. *S. bicolor*, Swed., is entirely rufous except the eyes, the tips of the mandibles, the incisures of some of the tarsal joints and the elytra, which are black. Length .48-.56 inch. *S. luteicornis*, Fabr., is rufo-testaceous or yellowish; the eyes, some markings on the under side, a ring at the tip of the hind femora, two dorso-lateral stripes on the prothorax, a narrow basal and three other transverse bands on the elytra, black. Length .36-.52 inch.

TYPOCERUS, Lec.

The impressed poriferous spaces on the antennæ, which separate this genus from *Leptura*, are to be looked for near the bases of the sixth and following joints, appearing as elliptical smoother spots. A good plan is to take the common *T. velutinus* as a type for examination, since in this species they are very distinct, and having once seen them their detection is easy in the remaining species. The four Canadian

forms may be separated by their colour, but it is to be remembered that the elytral pattern is subject to variation. None of them have the prothorax strongly rounded on the sides, but the form of this segment is campanulate. Excluding the extra-limital forms, those belonging to our fauna may be thus known :

- A. Body above and beneath, legs and antennæ entirely black, except occasionally a rufescent spot in humeral region. .36-.44 in.....*lugubris*, Say.
- AA. Body beneath variable, antennæ blackish, legs black or rufous, elytra never entirely black, usually banded.
 - b. Legs black. Elytra black with three transverse bands and basal spot yellow, the anterior two bands sometimes united at suture. .36-.40 in.....*sparsus*, Lec.
 - bb. Legs ferruginous.
 - Prothorax very coarsely sparsely punctured. Elytra black, with basal spot and three transverse bands (the anterior two frequently united at suture) yellow. .40-.52 inch.....*zebratus*, Fabr.
 - Prothorax more finely and densely punctured. Elytra brownish or reddish, with yellow markings much like those of the preceding species, but these may be incomplete or even wanting. .40-.56 inch.....*velutinus*, Oliv.

T. zebratus (fig. 28) is said to mine in white oak. It bears considerable resemblance to *Leptura nitens*, from which it, however, easily separates by the generic character. *T. sparsus* is unknown to me, and the description is taken from Mr. Leng's table; *velutinus* is often very abundant on flowers in the summer months.

LEPTURA, Serv.

This genus is of very large size, and many of the species are quite abundant. There is no uniformity of facies to give a ready clue to its separation from allied groups, some of the species resembling *Strangalia* in the shape of the prothorax, while others are very different.

The succeeding synopsis follows those of Dr. Leconte and Mr. Chas. W. Leng, with but few changes, chiefly such as are made necessary by later corrections of synonymy.

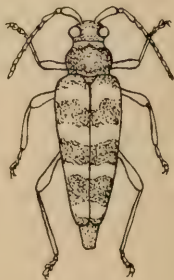


FIG. 28.

- Prothorax more or less triangular, or campanulate, widest at base...2.
- Prothorax nearly quadrate, or else more or less rounded or subcampanulate, usually constricted in front and behind, hind angles not prolonged 23.
2. Hind angles of prothorax prolonged 3.
- Hind angles not prolonged 16.
3. Very large species (1.20 in.), prothorax strongly narrowed from the base, which is broadly but deeply bisinuate, posterior transverse impression distinct. Elytra widest at base, gradually narrowed behind, truncate and emarginate at tip, which is not margined. Black with velvety pubescence, elytra red, apex black, antennæ feebly serrate, elytra not sulcate*emarginata*, Fabr.
- Small or moderate sized species 4.
4. Prothorax without distinct transverse basal impression. Small species, elytra sub-parallel at sides, not spotted nor banded, but uniformly dark. Prothorax often red, hind angles usually small.10.
- Prothorax with transverse basal impression often deep. Moderate sized species, elytra usually narrowed behind, often very much so, and frequently spotted, striped or banded 5.
5. Prothorax convex, with the sides much rounded in front of the middle, a transverse depression at base, hind angles small. Elytra black and yellow 14.
- Prothorax with sides not much rounded in front of the middle...6.
6. Prothorax strongly narrowed from the base, usually regularly so...7.
- Prothorax subcampanulate, transverse basal impression deep, hind angles broad, laminate, fourth joint of antennæ shorter than usual, elytra not banded nor spotted 15.
7. Elytra black or testaceous with black tip. Abdomen with the third, fourth and base of fifth ventrals red. Prothorax finely punctured. .48-.52 in.*plebeja*, Rand.
- Elytra with black and red or yellow markings...8.
8. Antennæ annulate 9.
- Antennæ not annulate. Black, elytra very dehiscent, and not narrowed behind, coarsely punctured, sides of elytra, metathorax and abdomen red, thighs red with black tips. .36 in.*cruentata*, Hald.
9. Female reddish-yellow, varied with black beneath, legs more or less black; above with top of head, a discal thoracic stripe or spot, scutellum, sutural and side margins and transverse sub-median elytral band, black. Male black, base of legs and discal elytral

- vitta (usually broken), as well as a small spot under the humerus, yellow. Antennæ annulate in both sexes. .48-.60 in. *subhamata*, Rand.
Blackish, region of the mouth often yellowish. Legs and elytra testaceous or yellowish, the latter with sutural discal and lateral marginal vittæ black. .32-.52 in. *lineola*, Say.
10. Elytra margined and usually rounded at tip. 11.
Elytra not or scarcely margined at tip. Blackish, pubescence white, head, legs and first antennal joint sometimes reddish or partly so. .24-.30 in. *subargentata*, Kirby.
11. Black, elytra blue, polished coarsely and sparsely punctured, antennæ and legs either black or yellow. .24 in. *chalybea*, Hald.
Black or piceous, head and prothorax often reddish, legs and antennæ frequently in part yellow. 12.
12. Elytra shining, very coarsely punctured, tip subtruncate. Colour black, legs black, head and prothorax reddish. .26-.36 in. *capitata*, Newm.
Elytra more finely punctured, pubescence fine, white, prothorax and head rarely (never?) at once red or yellow, though often separately so. 13.
13. Antennæ piceous; anterior femora and base of middle ones yellowish. Upper surface piceous or (in the var. *hæmatites*, Newm.) the prothorax may be reddish. Terminal ventral segment of female simple. .16-.24 in. *nana*, Newm.
Antennæ piceous, basal joint yellow. Anterior femora and the bases of middle and hind ones yellow. Terminal segment of female with a slight tuberosity near apical margin. Colour piceous or blackish, thorax usually with yellow margin. .22-.28 in. *exigua*, Newm.
14. Black, antennæ brownish, legs and tips of abdominal segments ferruginous, pubescence golden, so dense as to conceal most of the surface colour except on the legs, antennæ, tips of abdominal segments, middle of prothorax, five elytral bands and the sutural margin. .40-.52 in. *nitens*, Forst.
Black, antennæ and tibiæ often reddish, pubescence cinereous, not concealing the colour. Elytra yellowish, base, tip and two intermediate (usually interrupted) bands black. .31-.38 in. *sexmaculata*, Linn.
15. Black, elytra sometimes rufous or testaceous, prothorax very densely coarsely punctured, elytral punctuation less dense. Antennæ not

- annulate, elytra sharply obliquely truncate at tip. .40-.60 in.....*nigrella*, Say.
16. Antennæ annulated (except in ♂ of *canadensis*).....17.
Antennæ not annulated.....19.
17. Elytra parallel, elongate, truncate at tip, front of head with transverse impression. Colour black, punctuation fine and dense. Legs reddish or brownish. .40 in.....*pedalis*, Lec.
Elytra narrowed from the base.....18.
18. Tips of elytra deeply truncato-emarginate, antennæ serrate in the ♂. Punctuation very coarse and close, sub-confluent. Black, elytra usually with large red basal spot, which may extend (in the var. *erythroptera*) over the entire surface. .48-.76 in...*canadensis*, Oliv.
Tips of elytra truncate or feebly emarginate, body of ordinary form, not very stout; punctuation of elytra finer, well separated. Black, elytra reddish, abdomen red ♂ or black ♀*rubrica*, Say.
Tips of elytra nearly rounded, very dehiscent. Form very short and stout, head broad, elytra coarsely punctured. Black, elytra often with reddish or yellowish submarginal stripe or entirely testaceous. .36-.48 in.....*vagans*, Oliv.
19. Body densely golden pubescent. Blackish, elytra testaceous, often darker at sides. .48-.56 in.....*chrysocoma*, Kby.
Body only moderately or sparsely pubescent.....20.
20. Black, elytra reddish or testaceous, wholly or for the greater part. 21.
Black, elytra black, each with four yellowish spots, thighs pale at base. .40-.48 in.....*octonotata*, Say.
21. Elytral margin very deeply sinuate (on viewing the insect from the side). Prothorax with a tolerably well-marked median channel, at bottom of which is an abbreviated raised line. Black, elytra reddish except at tip, which is rather broadly obliquely marked with a black blotch and truncate. .52-.75 in.....*proxima*, Say.
Elytral margin not deeply sinuate.....22.
22. Larger, prothorax with very distinct median channel which is wider behind. Brownish red, elytra paler, with a submarginal dark spot near the middle, tip obliquely truncate. .48-.52 in...*biforis*, Newm.
Smaller, prothorax without median channel. Black, elytra reddish to testaceous, tip blackish, squarely truncate. .40-.48 in.....*sanguinea*, Lec.
23. Prothorax hardly narrowed anteriorly and not constricted behind. Seventh and following antennal joints with a raised line beneath.

- Black, elytra sometimes (in var. *luridipennis*, Hald.) testaceous or with the tip alone dark. .32-.52 in.....*mutabilis*, Newm.
- Prothorax much, often suddenly, narrowed anteriorly, with or without distinct constrictions.....24.
24. Basal prothoracic constriction very deep, sides strongly rounded..26.
- Basal prothoracic constriction feeble or absent....25.
25. Prothorax densely punctured, with median smooth line. Neck very close to eyes. Black, without markings. .36-.40 in..*pubera*, Say.
- Prothorax sparsely punctured, head longer behind the eyes. Usually black, elytra with or without a narrow discal yellow vitta. Varies to entirely testaceous. .40-.52 in.....*vittata*, Oliv.
26. Black; legs more or less yellow; prothorax (in var. *ruficollis*, Say) sometimes red, nearly smooth, except at base. Antennæ with tendency to become reddish at tips of joints. .28-.32 in.....*sphaericollis*, Say.
- Black, legs almost entirely yellow in most specimens, prothorax occasionally red, finely and sparsely punctured, except at base, where it becomes more pronounced. Antennæ with the tips of the joints more evidently reddish, elytra with side margin and long discal vitta yellow. .24-.40 in.....*vibex*, Newm.

Probably the only serious difficulty to confront beginners in the use of the above table will arise in making the choice between the first two divisions; *i. e.*, 2 and 23. Should doubt arise here the assumption may be made that it belongs in the latter, when reference to other thoracic characters or to those of colour will soon show if the student is on the wrong track. The measurements here, as elsewhere, are in the main those of Mr. Leng, though I have frequently extended them, as shown by specimens in my own collections.

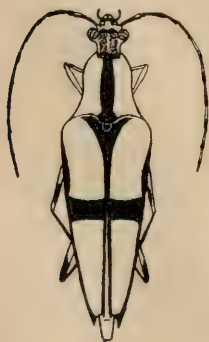


FIG. 29.

With regard to food habits very little can be said, so few of the *Lepturæ* having been bred; while the perfect insects are commonly found on flowers, these give little or no clue to the feeding habits of the larvæ. Mr. Harrington has taken *L. subhamata* (fig. 29) on oak and also in a beech log, while the pupa of *L. canadensis* has been found in a hemlock stump. *L. nitens* bores, as a larva, in black oak, *L. vagans* in the yellow birch and pignut hickory, *L. proxima* has been reared from maple.

It will probably be noted that the authorities cited for certain of the species are not the same as those in the Check List. The reasons for these changes will be found in Mr. Leng's paper on the genus. Both *L. nana* and *L. exigua* are included in the table, although I am not sure that the latter occurs within our limits; the former has been recorded by Dr. Hamilton (CAN. ENT., XXI., pp. 33 and 108). The name *zebra* is replaced by *nitens* on the ground of priority; *sphaericollis* has been preferred as the specific and *ruficollis* as the varietal name, following Mr. Leng. In all probability *L. lacustris*, Casey, described from Michigan, will be found in Ontario. It differs by description from *sanguinea* in the much stouter male antennæ, and by the apices of the elytra being narrowly and obliquely truncate, the truncation sinuate, the angles, especially the exterior, very acute and prominent.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPIDERS.

BY NATHAN BANKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Teminius affinis, n. sp.

Length ♀ 13 mm.; ceph. 5 mm. long, 3.5 mm. wide; patella plus tibia IV. 6 mm. long. Cephalothorax red-brown, darkest around head; mandibles dark red-brown; legs and palpi yellow-brown, lighter at tips; sternum dark red-brown; abdomen nearly black above, with faint indications of a light median streak, in the base of which is a black spear-mark; venter dark gray; spinnerets yellow. Posterior row of eyes straight, broader than anterior row; P. M. E. round, separated by their diameter, nearer to each other than to the larger P. S. E.; A. M. E. about half their diameter apart, and slightly nearer to the A. S. E. than to each other. Legs quite long, no spines above or below on tibia I., and none above on tibia IV.; thick scopulas to all tarsi and metatarsi (except IV.). Sternum broad; the abdomen long and narrow; the upper spinnerets distinctly two-jointed and much longer than the lower pair, the second joint more than twice as long as wide. The epigynum shows a rounded cavity, slightly longer than broad, broader behind than in front, the anterior portion paler than the rest; there is a median septum which in the fore part is narrow, but quite suddenly broadens at the middle and then tapers to the broadly rounded tip.

One specimen, Brazos Co., Texas. It differs from *T. continentalis*, Keys, in the larger size, position of eyes, spines on legs, and shape of the epigynum.